

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1821.

[NO. 77.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

## TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN  
Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly  
in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all  
arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of  
the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give  
notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a  
year, will be considered as wishing to continue  
the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the  
payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth  
gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the cus-  
tomary terms. Persons sending in Adver-  
tisements, must specify the number of times they  
wish them inserted, or they will be continued till  
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been  
paid for, or its payment assumed by some person  
in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid,  
they will not be attended to.

## New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store  
in Salisbury, a general and well selected  
assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD-WARE, and  
MEDICINES,

received direct from New-York and Phila-  
delphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him  
to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the  
public, are respectfully invited to call and ex-  
amine for themselves. All kinds of Country  
produce received in exchange.

J. MURPHY.

## Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-  
zens of the Western section of N. Carolina  
and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he  
has established the Book-Binding Business, in all  
its various branches, in the town of Salisbury,  
N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied  
by Wood & Kridler, on Main-street, three doors  
north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire  
competent knowledge of his business, in the  
city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself  
that he will be able to execute every kind of  
work in his line, in a style and on terms that will  
be general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have Blank Books  
bound and bound to any pattern, on short notice,  
cheap and as well finished as any that can be  
brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable  
terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every  
description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

## New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is  
contractor for carrying the  
U. States Mail between  
Raleigh and Salisbury, by  
way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully in-  
forms the public, that he has fitted up an entire  
NEW STAGE; which, added to other improve-  
ments that have been made, will enable him to  
carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and  
expedition as they can be carried by any line of  
stage in this part of the country. The scarcity  
of money, the reduction in the price of produce,  
&c. demand a correspondent reduction in every  
department of life: Therefore, the subscriber  
has determined to reduce the rate of passage  
from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen  
travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way  
of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the  
subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only  
needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday,  
at 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh  
the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh  
Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury  
on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

JOHN LANE.

Nov 22, 1821. 50

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

DAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte,  
Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro  
boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion,  
well made, and five feet seven or eight inches  
high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is  
supposed that he will make towards the county  
of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased  
of that county. I will give the above reward if  
said Simon is delivered to Isaac Wille, Con-  
stable, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in  
any jail, and information given, so that I get him  
again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are  
requested to insert the above advertisement six  
times, and send their account to the office of  
the Western Carolinian for payment.

## Information Wanted,

of the children of John Cunningham, de-  
ceased, who departed this life in Greenville  
County, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—  
His youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is  
now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken-  
tucky, is desirous of obtaining any information that  
will open a correspondence between the widow  
said Cunningham, or John, James and George,  
children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cun-  
ningham. The said Jane was bound or put un-  
der the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Car-  
olina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the  
said Jane with her. Any information relating to  
her will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington City,  
and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and  
Mississippi, will confer a particular obligation on  
a orphan child, by giving the above two or  
three insertions in their respective papers.

## House of Entertainment,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Harp,  
west corner of Broad and King  
streets, and one door north of the Court  
House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

## M. M. McCulloch,

Having recently established himself in the above  
line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by  
Col. F. A. Dellesselline, respectfully solicits a  
share of public patronage. The house is el-  
egantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fit-  
ted for the immediate reception of families and  
travellers who wish to be retired, particularly  
for families travelling for their health. His  
House, Bar and Stables, are always well sup-  
plied with the necessary comforts and refresh-  
ments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 6wt77

## Swan Tavern for Sale.

Lexington, Rowan Co. N. C.  
October 15, 1821.

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place,  
and three-fourths of the square on which it  
stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, conven-  
ient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling;  
has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and  
fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—  
one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three  
years, with interest, (if indulgence is required,) will  
procure a fee simple and possession of this  
valuable property in January next.

72 BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs  
the citizens of Salisbury and the  
adjacent country, that he has removed  
from his late residence on the north side of the  
Yadkin river, on the main road leading from  
Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and  
has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt.  
Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors  
north of the Court-House; where he is prepared  
to keep a House of Private Entertainment for  
Travellers and Citizens. He will at all times  
have a good Stock, Fowl, and other delicacies.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken,  
at the customary prices in town.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 21st of December next,  
the Plantation and Lands of the late Wm.  
L. Alexander, lying on Rocky River, in the  
county of Cabarrus, containing about one thou-  
sand acres. This land is well watered, in a  
healthy situation, and, in point of fertility, is not  
excelled by any land in the western part of the  
state. Upon the premises is a large and con-  
venient Dwelling-House, two stories high; and  
about a hundred acres of cleared land, now in  
cultivation. The sale will take place at the  
dwelling-house, upon a credit of 1 year, 18  
months, and 2 years—the purchaser entering  
into bonds, with approved security.

A. HENDERSON, Executor.

Oct. 27, 1821. 5wt78

## To Guardians.

THE Act of the General Assembly of 1820,  
chapter V. requires Guardians, heretofore  
appointed, to renew their bonds at the first  
County Court which shall happen after the first  
day of January, 1822, and every three years  
thereafter; and in case of non-compliance with  
the requisitions of said act, the Clerks of the  
several County Courts are required to issue a  
process against all delinquents.

I, JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk of the Court of Pleas  
and Quarter Sessions of Cabarrus county, do  
hereby give notice to all whom it may concern,  
that a strict compliance with the said Act of  
Assembly will be required in every instance.

JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk.

November 3d, 1821. 3wt77

## 200 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, five Negro  
men, viz. Paris, Jacob, Charles, Moses, and  
Cain. Paris left his owner the 10th of July last;  
he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large  
white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about  
thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his  
eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or  
50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a  
pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders,  
has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is  
a shoemaker and fiddler, and can read and write.  
Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet  
9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when  
spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose,  
is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxi-  
cated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably  
well made, and very straight. Moses is about  
35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high,  
yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a  
scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is  
about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fel-  
low, when he smiles the gums inside are black,  
is a shoemaker, and can read. The four last  
named negroes left their owners about the 16th  
instant. All of them absconded without the  
least provocation; which induces us to think  
they will make their way to the North. The  
above reward will be given, if taken out of the  
state—or \$40 for either of them, if secured so  
that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in  
the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get  
them again. It is fondly hoped that every good  
citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend  
the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppress-  
ing one of the greatest evils that our land is  
threatened with. Letters on the subject directed  
to Daniel Gallant, White Hall post-office,  
Mecklenburg county, N. C. will be duly attended  
to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,  
JAMES DINKINS,  
DANL. GALLENT,  
JAMES M'KNIGHT,  
ALEX. GREER.

October 19, 1821. 6wt78

## Caution!

ALL persons are forbidden to trade for a note  
against me, in amount about \$10, held by  
Ben Grimes, as I have paid the fellow more than  
the amount of said note.

HENRY ALLENBONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821. 3wt78

## Estate of Capt. John Reid.

ON the 8th of January will commence the  
sale of the real and personal estate of the  
late Capt John Reid, and continue from day to  
day, until the whole is sold. The real estate con-  
sists of the well known establishment called the  
Catawba Springs, with the plantation and lands  
attached. The personal property consists of a  
number of very valuable Negroes, various kinds  
of farm stock, household furniture, &c. The  
terms, which will be accommodating, will be  
made known on the day of sale.

JOHN REID,

ALEX. MCCORKLE, Executors.

November 19, 1821.—7wt82

## Runaway Negroes.

TAKEN UP, and committed to the jail of  
Rowan county, N. C. on the 8th instant, two  
negro men, Philip and Jack. Philip is about 28  
years of age, of a yellow complexion, stout made,  
had on, when committed, no clothes but a pair  
of pantaloons and a shirt; says he is under the  
care of Nathan Gist and Joseph Gist, who live  
on Tiger River, nine miles from Union Court-  
House, So. Ca. Jack says he belongs to Miles  
Ferguson, in Lawrence District, S. C. on Dun-  
can's Creek. He is about 18 years of age, has  
a large scar above the right knee, occasioned by  
a burn; had on a northern homespun coat, and  
check pantaloons. Jack says his master lives  
about 18 miles from Lawrence C. H. and about  
20 from Union C. H. The owners of said negroes  
are requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges, and receive their negroes.

WILLIAM HOWARD,

Sailor, Rowan, N. C.

Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1821.

## Committed to Jail,

ON the 24th of September, a runaway negro  
man, who calls himself DICK, and says he  
belongs to Haynes Morgan, who lives near the  
Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. He appears to be  
about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,  
black complexion, and stammers some little when  
he talks. The owner is requested to pay charges  
and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt  
with as the law directs.

JOHN MCQUIRE, Jailor.

Morganton, Burke Co. N. C.  
October 28, 1821. 477e

## To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immedi-  
ately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters,  
to whom good wages and constant employ will  
be given. He will also take two or three lads of  
good character, as apprentices to the Carpen-  
ter's Business. None need apply but such as  
are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69tf

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1821.

RUTH HARRIS

vs.

JOHN HARRIS

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,  
that the defendant in this cause is not an  
inhabitant of the state, it is Ordered, that publi-  
cation be made four weeks in the Western Car-  
olinian, that unless he appear at the next term of  
the Superior Court of Law to be held for the  
county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury,  
on the second Monday after the fourth Monday  
in March next, and answer said petition, it will  
be set for hearing ex parte. Witness, Alexander  
Frohook, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd  
Monday after the 4th Monday in September,  
Anno Domini 1821. 4wt79

ALEX. FROHOOK, C. S. C.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Sept. 15, 1821.

STOLEN from my plantation in Rutherford  
county, on the 30th of last month, a negro  
boy named JACOB, belonging to the estate of  
James Rutherford, deceased. He is a chunky,  
well set boy, about 17 years of age, pretty black,  
about five feet eight inches high, walks a little  
awkward, his right eye turns a little up and to  
the right, his hip is pretty much projected, he  
bends forward in the back, and has a scar on one  
of his legs, caused by the cut of an axe.

Fifty dollars reward will be given if said negro  
is lodged in any jail in this state, so that the  
subscriber can get him. A handsome reward  
will be given for the apprehension of the person  
who committed the theft. 4wt77

MAJOR ROSS ALEXANDER.

## PROPOSALS

ARE issued for publishing, by subscription, a  
periodical work, to be entitled "Selections  
from the Records of the United Brethren's Church,"  
commonly called Moravian Church. Since the  
commencement of the year 1819, a periodical  
work, authorised by the German Synod of the  
United Brethren's Church, has been published  
in Germany, comprising biography, missionary  
intelligence, and other interesting matter, se-  
lected from manuscript accounts, together with  
occasional gleanings from the early history of  
that church. It is now proposed to translate into  
the English language, and to publish in this  
country, under the auspices of the Conference  
for Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, a select  
portion of the aforesaid work, under the above  
title; and to insert, occasionally, such other  
recent and interesting matter as may come to  
hand, in manuscript accounts or private letters,  
relative to the United Brethren's Church and  
Missions, particularly in this country.

The members and friends of our little Zion,  
and those who are interested in the general  
cause of the Gospel, are affectionately solicited  
to aid the undertaking by their patronage.

The work is to appear in quarterly numbers  
of 48 pages, making a volume of four numbers  
every year; the annual subscription to be one  
dollar, payable on the delivery of the first num-  
ber; and the publication to commence as soon  
as a sufficient number of subscribers has been  
obtained to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by  
the Rev'd Jacob Van Vleck, at Salem, Stokes  
county, N. C. and also by the United Brethren's  
ministers throughout the United States. 74

Nov. 5, 1821.

## Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

## AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;  
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

## ON RIPLE GRASS.

By Thomas Pinckney, Jr. July, 1819.  
Altamont, July 7th, 1819.

SIR—Permit me to recommend to  
the attention of the Society, a small  
grass growing spontaneously all over  
our district, and which has the impor-  
tant advantages of being a native of  
our clime and soil, and retaining its  
verdure and juices throughout the win-  
ter. I allude to the narrow-leaved  
plantain, or ripple grass, (plantago ten-  
nifolia.) My sheep have never thriven  
well in winter, notwithstanding they  
have a dry fold, a good shelter, with  
racks and troughs, and are tolerably  
well supplied with dry food and pea-  
hay; but last winter they suffered so  
much from the want of pasture, and  
brought me so few lambs, that my at-  
tention was naturally turned to the best  
mode of procuring them green food,  
occasionally during the winter, and ve-  
ry early in the spring. A visit which  
I paid to a neighbour, solved my diffi-  
culty. His sheep were in fine order,  
and he had not lost a lamb. A small  
part of his apple orchard, not half an  
acre, was tolerably well set with ripple  
grass, and the ewes and young lambs  
were turned on it. As I know that in  
all other respects, my flock are at least  
as well treated as his, I could impute  
his success to no other cause than his  
ripple grass; which was his opinion al-  
so. Thinking well of this grass, I had  
collected and sown a few seed near my  
house, mixed with orchard grass and  
red clover; and I think it has always  
maintained a superiority over them, as  
a winter bite for sheep. The soil is  
exceedingly poor, a stiff red clay and  
very stony. I find this grass very fa-  
vorably spoken of in Anderson's Es-  
say on Agriculture, who says, that "it  
deserves the attention of the farmer,  
as a valuable pasture grass. It will  
thrive upon barren soils, where hardly  
any other plant could live. It may  
most easily be distinguished on poor  
clays, where it is frequently found with-  
out the mixture of any other plant;  
cattle, horses and sheep, eat the leaves  
greedily, especially sheep, which bite it  
very close to the ground."

This authority so strongly confirm-  
ing my own observation, has induced  
me at this time, to trouble the Society  
with these remarks, as the seed of this  
grass is now ripe, and to recommend to  
my brother farmers, to collect it care-  
fully, and to sow it in September, on a  
piece of good land, well ploughed, and  
the seeds harrowed in. I would not  
advise the mixture of any other seed  
with it, unless they can procure that of  
the broad-leaved plantain, which also  
grows commonly about our fields; but  
I would recommend them to give it a  
fair chance of success. Not to rely on  
its growing on poor land; but to pre-  
pare half an acre by deep ploughing,  
and manure, if the piece is not natural-  
ly rich, to sow his seed thick enough,  
and harrow it in carefully. This little  
trouble will be nothing in comparison  
of its value to him next winter, and if  
he but performs his part well, I feel as-  
sured he will soon extend his half a-  
cre to the quantity his flock will re-  
quire.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY, Jr.

English Corn Law.—The quarter of  
wheat in England is eight Winchester  
bushels, of 22 quarts each, without any  
reference to weight. The price is re-  
turned every week from the twelve mari-  
time districts to London, and the opening  
of the ports depends upon the average  
price, founded upon these returns, for the  
6 weeks, or the 6 last averages, immedi-  
ately preceding the 15th February, 15th  
May, 15th Aug. and 15th Nov. If the  
price is declared to be 80s. per quarter at  
either of those periods, then the ports  
open for the admission of foreign grain

without restriction; but if the price reaches  
only 67s. then the ports open for the ad-  
mission of wheat in British ships from  
their own colonies only, free of duty.

[Richmond Adv.]

## Surgical.

### OPERATION FOR ARTIFICIAL NOSE.

Operation de Rhinoplastique par Professor Bue-  
nger de Marbourg avec quelques Observations  
par Dr. Gosse.

(Communicated by L. A. Gosse, of Geneva.)

[From the London Quarterly Journal of Foreign  
Medicine and Surgery, for 1819-20.]

N. N. aged 32, of a fair and delicate  
complexion, enjoyed a good state of health  
until her fifteenth year, when some de-  
rangement of the catamenia took place.  
About this period an eruption of small  
vesicles appeared on the left part of the  
upper lip, which the patient broke at dif-  
ferent times. An herpetic eruption soon  
followed, which disappeared and suddenly  
attacked the ala nasi. The patient still  
continued to irritate the parts with her  
fingers, the disease assumed a phagedenic  
character. Several physicians were con-  
sulted, and one considering the disease as  
carcinomatous, applied the arsenical pow-  
der of Frere Cosme, which destroyed the  
whole of the cartilages of the anterior part  
of the nose. In the meantime the dis-  
ease extended to the cheeks, especially  
the left, without, however, being attended  
with any pain.—In this state she was pla-  
ced under the care of Dr. Buenger, who  
pursued a different plan of treatment.  
By a cooling regimen, antimonials, and a  
decoction of dulcamara, avoiding all ex-  
ternal irritants, he succeeded in curing  
the sores on the cheeks, as well as those  
of the nose. The epidermis still remain-  
ed red, tender, and very delicate, breaking  
from time to time, according to the state  
of the weather, the winter season being  
the worst.

The deformity produced by the disease,  
being so hideous, and the skin showing  
no tendency to resume its natural condi-  
tion, Dr. Buenger, on the 24th of April,  
1818, removed, by means of a cutting in-  
strument, about an inch and a half of the  
diseased skin from the right cheek, and  
with a view to ascertain the state of the  
constitution. The wound was brought to-  
gether by three sutures, and complete  
union took place at the end of the third  
day, the cicatrix consolidating, and rapid-  
ly disappearing. Encouraged by this trial,  
Dr. Buenger, in fifteen days afterwards,  
operated on the left cheek, where the  
skin was diseased to the extent of a crown  
piece. The cure was equally speedy, but  
the cicatrix remained rather prominent.

In about a month after this he under-  
took the cure of the nose, and wishing to  
obviate all deformity, he resolved to re-  
place the skin of the nose by a portion of  
that of the thigh. With this intention he  
began to separate the whole of the dis-  
eased skin which covered the nose, taking  
care to preserve the periosteum of the  
bones of the ossa nasi. The wound was  
left exposed, and bled for four hours. He  
then cut an oval portion of skin from the  
outer part of the thigh, measuring three  
inches. He placed this morsel on his  
hand, removed a certain quantity of fat,  
and with a pair of scissors modeled it into  
a convenient form; this skin, while ex-  
posed to the air for a quarter of an hour,  
became white, cold, and shrunk consider-  
ably. The bleeding from the nose hav-  
ing ceased, Dr. Buenger applied the por-  
tion of detached skin to the wounded  
place, and secured it by eight sutures.  
Over these he applied adhesive straps,  
and a bandage to support the whole. The  
patient was placed on a proper diet, and  
desired to cover the nose frequently  
with her hands, with a view to warm the  
parts with her breath. At the end of  
three days, he removed the dressings.  
The middle portion of the grafted skin  
had assumed a reddish color, but the edges  
near the sutures, were purple and gangre-  
nous. She was ordered to apply warm  
fomentations. The space between the  
sutures suppurred, but the lower part  
separated in a state of mortification. The  
cicatization of the upper part advanced  
quickly. When examined on the 11th  
April, 1819, it presented the following  
appearances: The skin which covered  
the bones, was fine, shining, tender and  
whitish; above and behind, it was united  
with the integuments of the face; at the  
interior part, it was a little deficient un-  
der the bones of the nose, and curved in-  
wards, particularly on the right side, where  
it almost entirely formed the nostril. The  
cicatrices extended from the middle of  
the dorsum of the nose to the base of the  
ala, and resembled those which are pro-  
duced by burns.—The inferior septum of  
the alae exists in part, and the interior of  
the nostrils is apparently sound. The  
upper lip is still the seat of slight morbid  
irritation, but in other respects the patient  
is quite well.

Dr. Buenger now proposes to form the



extremity of the nose at the expense of the arm; after the manner of Taliacotus; and intends to remove the diseased part of the upper lip by the bistoury.

#### Observations by Dr. Gosse.

The question of animal ingrafting has much engaged the attention of modern physiologists and pathologists. Although the labors of Taliacotus had placed beyond a doubt the possibility of transplanting living parts when a particular management was observed; and notwithstanding the account given by Garengot and others, it has been denied even in these times, particularly in France, that a part entirely separated from the body, is capable of re-acquiring vitality.—The thing is now, however, proved by the most authentic facts. An Italian has transplanted and ingrafted portions of skin from one animal to another, and Dr. Buenger has here demonstrated that the same phenomenon may be effected in the human species.

#### Desultory.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

[The following article is extracted from the Journal of an American who visited Naples in January last.]

#### NAPLES.

The scenery of the Bay of Naples is of a peculiar description. It has long been celebrated as the most beautiful in the world—it rather deserves the epithet of magnificent. This great bay penetrates the land from the west between the Capes Campanella on the right, and Mileno on the left. Near the first is Capri, and not far from the second is Ischia, two mountainous islands, which present such strong outlines in every direction, that even when seen from the most distant parts of the bay, they form very important features in the picture. The noble sheet of water is enclosed by high shores which present scarcely less variety and boldness of forms. Ridges of hills and mountains rise higher and higher as they retire; and along the eastern side, the view is often bounded by the Appenines, which, during some seasons, are covered with snow. The monotonous character usually incident to very distant scenery is thus quite prevented; though a large part of the prospect is necessarily so far removed that the land is of a deep blue or purple, like a cloud; and houses, villages, forests, and cultivated fields, are lost to the eye.

The clearness of the atmosphere, and the brilliancy of colours in the clouds, so much celebrated, are probably not surpassed in any part of the world. The weather is often variable in winter, and a long continued series of rains, cold winds, and misty melancholy days, is always expected. But, at other seasons, the sky continues clear and the weather delightful for a long time. Even in the winter, several weeks are sometimes enjoyed of the finest weather—the atmosphere is of a very uniform temperature, and so clear that whole days may pass without a cloud being seen. I shall not readily allow that Italy surpasses the rest of the world in this particular—for I believe no finer weather was ever seen than we sometimes enjoy in autumn. Our finest days at that season are a fair specimen of the most delightful Italian weather. The difference is that the climate is not subject to so frequent changes. My friend, Capt. H. of the Dash, indeed, often declared to me that he "never saw the stars so bright nor so many of them in any part of the world as on the coast of America in the fall"—but since I have seen him among his family and friends in his native town, where the houses of twenty farmers, with all their substantial comforts, are freely opened to him, I have learned to make some allowances for his enthusiasm.

In several parts of the bay, the most agreeable variety is produced by capes and promontories running out, and the little bays they enclose, with their sweeping beaches of smooth sand, affording a thousand points of view, and, in conjunction with the white buildings, the terraced gardens and vineyards, the masses of yellow volcanic rock, often excavated in dark caverns, present an endless variety of beautiful foreground. To these must be added the groups of fishermen, with their peculiar postures and gestures, the boats with their picturesque sails, and the ruins of ancient edifices which are so abundant on some parts of the shore.

Naples is situated near the northeastern corner of the great bay. The castle of St. Elmo stands on the top of a steep hill, of which the city occupies a part, extending a great distance over the low ground at the foot, and reaching to the shore, which is scalloped by

two beautiful coves. The larger of them is near four miles across—and springing from the point occupied by the Castello Nuovo, sweeps with a beautiful bend, forming the limits of the bay on the northeast. On its margin is a long range of white houses five or six stories high, beyond which is the King's granary; and on the opposite side, at the distance of four miles, is Vesuvius, an immense cone, rising with a graceful sweep from an extensive plain called the Campagna Felice, its base spotted with white houses and villages, and a thick volume of smoke rising from its top.—Vesuvius spreads a solemnity over the whole scene which is uniformly felt and acknowledged. The neighborhood of so large a volcano, always in action, fills the mind with elevated ideas well accordant with the noble scenery by which it is surrounded.

Besides, the variety of appearance it assumes at almost every change of weather, is worthy of remark. When the air is calm the smoke rises in a thick perpendicular column to an immense height, till, meeting some current of air in the upper regions, it stretches off to a great distance, and takes the forms and colours of clouds. Indeed the quantity of these vapours is so great, that all the clouds in the horizon may be sometimes traced to the crater, and the splendid display of colours at sun-set, are reflections from clouds of smoke. When the wind is strong it rolls the dense volume down the side of the mountain; and the sun or the moon shining on it, shews its eddies and curls with the utmost distinctness.

Slight eruptions of lava happen almost every year, when it is poured in small streams through apertures which it forces through the side of the mountain about two-thirds its height from the plain. The quantity of lava is so trifling, and the distance it must run to reach the villages below, or even the vineyards, is so great, that no alarm is excited. In a clear night spots are seen far off like burning coals, scattered as thick as stars, surrounding the dark mountain like a belt studded with diamonds.

#### SETTLEMENT OF THE STATES.

New-York was first settled by the Dutch about the year 1614, and bore the name of the New-Netherlands until the year 1664, when it was surrendered to the English, who changed its name to that which it now bears.

N. Jersey was also settled by the Dutch about the same time, was afterwards (in the year 1627) taken possession of by a number of Swedes and Fins, and in 1664 granted to the Duke of York, by Charles II.

In 1623 New-Hampshire was settled, and erected into a separate government in 1679; and in the year 1627, Delaware began to be settled by the Swedes and Fins.

Maryland was granted to Lord Baltimore by charter in 1732, and the settlement commenced the following year.

Rhode-Island, which was excluded from the confederacy of the New-England states, began to be settled in the year 1695.

In 1664, South-Carolina was granted to Lord Clarendon by patent, and settled in 1679 by Governor Sayle.

About the year 1680, William Penn obtained a charter for Pennsylvania, and settled it with a colony of Quakers in 1682, and the building of Philadelphia commenced the following year.

In the year 1709, a number of intelligent Palatines commenced the settlement of North-Carolina, which was erected into a separate government in 1728.

Georgia was settled in 1732, by General Oglethorpe.

Vermont, (then part of New-York,) was settled by emigrants from different parts of New-England, about the year 1700.

**Slandering a Lawyer.**—In the reign of queen Elizabeth, one Peter Palmer, of Lincoln's Inn, brought an action against a barrister of the name of Boyer, for having with the intention of injuring him in his name and practice, said, "Peter Palmer is a paltry lawyer, and hath as much law as a jackanapes." It was moved in arrest, that the words would not maintain an action, because they were not slanderous. Had Mr. Boyer said, "Mr. Palmer has no more law than a jackanapes," it had reached the opinion of his learning; but the words were "he hath as much learning as a jackanapes," which was no impeachment of his learning, for every

man that hath more law than a jackanapes hath as much. Judge Berkley said it had been adjudged, where a person said of a lawyer, "that he had as much law as a monkey," that the words were not actionable, because he has as much law, and more also; but if he had said, "he hath no more law than a monkey," these words would have been actionable.

**Slander.**—Some years ago, a witness was examined before a judge, in an action of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken by the defendant. The witness, it is stated, had affected some embarrassment till he had fixed upon himself the attention of all who were in court, and then with apparent reluctance went on—he said—May it please your honor—you lie, and steal, and get your living by cheating! Turn to the jury, if you please, exclaimed the judge. [Portsmouth Journal.]

#### INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

#### LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

##### TURKEY.

Accounts from Augsburg, of the 11th Sept. say, "it cannot be concealed that the political events relative to the differences between the Ottoman government and Russia, have lately become so complex that it is almost impossible to anticipate the issue. Whilst negotiations are protracted, the insurrection daily makes progress in the Peloponnesus and the Isles of the Archipelago. The presence of the Russian army on the Pruth disables the Porte from sending troops in sufficient force to reduce the provinces which have thrown off its dominion. On the other hand, the ferment which reigns in Servia and Bulgaria causes it very serious disturbance. Its embarrassments are augmented too by the spirit of sedition, which is manifested by the population of Constantinople and the numerous troops which are in the capital and its vicinity."

##### FRANCE.

A document, exhibiting the present state of the French finances, of great interest and importance, is given in the London Courier. It proves that the sum total of the interest of the French debt on the 1st Sept. was only 263,900,284 francs, which was composed of pensions and life annuities, untransferable Consols, and transferable stock, of which upwards of one-third is locked up. What a prosperous statement this is! with a powerful sinking fund, and in a country full of resources, improving every hour, should all remain quiet, the debt is expected to be extinguished in the course of 8 or 10 years.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following notice respecting our Envoy, Mr. Rush, appears in the London Courier of the 21st September:

"On Thursday, R. Rush, Esq. the American Envoy, came to Chatham, to see the Royal Dock-yard, and other public establishments. His Excellency was received with military honors, by Col. Sir A. Christie, Commandant of the Garrison, and every possible attention was paid to him by Admiral Sir B. Hallowell, Commissioner Sir R. Barlow, and the heads of the several government departments. After inspecting the Dock-yard and Barracks, his Excellency dined with Sir B. Hallowell; and on Friday, after continuing his visit to whatever was worthy of notice, he dined with Sir R. Barlow, and Saturday returned to London."

The departure of the King of England for the continent of Europe had been finally settled. The Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Cabinet ministers, are appointed "Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence." It is said that he will travel on the continent under the title of the "Earl of Dublin." Another sop for the loyal Irish.

Great preparations are making at Brussels and at Frankfurt to receive the "royal visitor." He was expected to reach the latter place betwixt the 22d and 25th September, accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, (Castlereagh) and several members of his privy council. The following is marked out as his route after leaving Frankfurt: "From this city his majesty will go to Louisburgh and Hambourgh, to visit his sisters; after which he will return to Frankfurt, whence he will continue his journey by way of Glessen, Marburg, and Cassel, to Munden. At Cassel great preparations are making, and at Munden, being the frontier town, his majesty will be received by the deputations from Hanover. Then he will proceed towards Göttingen, and stop not far from that town, at the house of the government, in the village of Wende—from this village he will go to Göttingen itself, and then by the Harz to Hanover."—*Nat. Advocate.*

From the London Courier, of Sept. 19.

The departure of his majesty for the continent is no longer a matter of conjecture. The Gazette of last night contains the appointment of the "Lords Justices for the administration of the government

during his majesty's absence," which, it is further declared, will only be "for a short time." The Lords Justices consist of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Cabinet Ministers. His majesty's departure is expected to take place about the latter end of this week.

At the same court it was ordered by his majesty in council, that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 10th September to Thursday the 29th November next.

We mentioned on Monday that Sir Robert Wilson had been dismissed from the army; and in the Gazette of last night this very proper measure is announced in the following terms: "War Office Sept. 17.—Memorandum. The King has been pleased to remove Major General Sir Robert Wilson from his Majesty's service." It is, of course, asserted by the Radical Press, that this proceeding is in consequence of the political sentiments of Sir Robert Wilson, and because he is always opposed to ministers. Sir Robert himself, or we are mistaken, knows a better reason; and we will venture to add, that whatever mortification he may experience, he feels no surprise at the measure.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Aug. 10th, received in Glasgow this morning, (Monday 17th inst.) says—"Affairs here are more tranquil than they have been these many months. War or peace with Russia is still a mystery; but I hope that the destructive consequences of a conflict between two such exasperated and formidable nations will be avoided, as the Porte has given in, even to the most extravagant of the Russian Ambassador's proposals, which was the granting a general amnesty to the Greeks."

Glasgow Herald.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### New list of Atrocities, Piracies, and Barbarities.

BOSTON, NOV. 6.

The brig Cobossee Contee, capt. Jackson, arrived yesterday from the Havana, sailed thence on the morning of the 8th ult. and on the evening of the same day, about four miles from the Moro, was brought too by a piratical sloop, containing about 20 men. A boat from her, with ten men, came along-side, and soon after they got on board commenced plundering.—They took nearly all the clothing from the captain, and mate—all the cooking utensils and spare rigging—unrove part of the running rigging—cut the small cable—broke the compasses—cut the masts' coats to pieces—took from the captain his watch and four boxes cigars—and from the cargo three bales cochineal, consigned to Messrs. Wm. B. Sewett & Co. and six boxes cigars, consigned to Mr. R. Morland. They beat the mate unmercifully, and hung him up by the neck under the maintop. They also beat the captain severely—broke a large broad sword across his back, and ran a long knife through his thigh, so that he almost bled to death. Capt. Jackson saw the sloop at Regia the day before.

Capt. Jackson informs us, and we have also been informed by other persons from the Havana, that this system of piracy is openly countenanced by some of the inhabitants of that place, who say that it is a retaliation on the Americans for interfering against the slave trade, and for allowing Patriot privateers to refit in their ports. The pirates, therefore, receiving such countenance, grow more daring, and increase in number, from the success which has attended this new mode of filling their pockets.

Capt. B., who arrived yesterday from Charleston, spoke, on the 2d inst. off the S. Shoal of Nantucket, the brig Three Partners, from Jamaica for St. John—had been robbed, off Cape Antonio, by a piratical vessel, of about 35 tons and 17 men, of clothing, watches, &c. and the captain was hung up by the neck to the foreyard-arm, till he was almost dead.

Captain Bourn, who arrived yesterday from Cape Haytien, spoke, on the 26th ult. lat. 33, long. 78. brig Sea Lion, 36 days from Cape Haytien for Belfast, Ireland, which had been plundered by a pirate in the Gulf.

The brig Harriet, Capt. Dimond, from St. Jago de Cuba for Baltimore, arrived at Havana on the 16th ult. having been robbed of all her cargo of sugar and 4000 dollars in specie, off Cape Antonio, by a boat with 15 men, having two schooners in company. Capt. D. was hung up by the neck, and remained senseless for some time after he was taken down.

The Dutch brig Mercury, 77 days from Marseilles, arrived at Havana on the 16th ult. after having been robbed of 10,000 dollars worth of her cargo, by a piratical schooner and boat, off Cape Antonio.

Merch. Hall Books.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

**Piracy.**—The daring freebooters who hover around Havana and the Gulf of Mexico appear to increase in their atrocities, and a final blow must be given by sending out a whole squadron to cruise on that station until they are destroyed.—They robbed the brig Cobossee, Jackson, from Havana, bound to Boston, of every thing valuable, beat the mate unmerciful-

ly, hung him up to the yard arm, and stabbed the captain in the thigh until he nearly bled to death. Capt. Jackson said that he saw the sloop that robbed him lying at the Regia, and that the authorities at Havana countenance the fitting out of these piratical vessels. It would, therefore, be proper to go at once to the fountain head, and government should not lose a moment in dispatching a vessel to the Havana to make the necessary inquiries of the Captain General, and demand of him to stop the fitting out of these pirates, so disgraceful to a civilized power, and so ruinous to the interest and safety of our citizens. If satisfactory explanations are refused, a few sloops of war and a frigate, to blockade that port, and overhaul every thing coming out, would make a serious impression upon them. Something decisive and extra is demanded; our coast is infested with picaroons, who disregard the power of the United States, and brave every opposition. Our coasting trade is now so dangerous that vessels are fearful of venturing near the West India Islands, and a very heavy check is thus given to our commerce.



**SALISBURY:**

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1821.

#### EDUCATION.

We find in the proceedings of the Legislatures of most of the States, that the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge is properly appreciated, and that it attracts increasing attention. This is as it should be. It is an object of legislation which yields in point of interest to none. It affects not ten, twenty, or a thousand individuals, but the whole community. It is an object as important in Maine, as Missouri; in North-Carolina, as Vermont. What, then, can be the cause of our indifference? Why does our Legislature spend session after session in making and repealing laws,—in acting, at least ostensibly, for the benefit of their constituents,—without even bestowing a moment's time on a subject, which as far surpasses the ordinary objects of legislation, as a mountain does a molehill? This is a question, we confess, which is not easy to answer: this indifference which is exhibited, is difficult to account for. But let us hope, that during the sitting of the present General Assembly, this reproach on the character of our State will be wiped away; this indifference will be atoned for by prompt and efficient measures. Then will our representatives have done something which will entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their country: And when the trifling pursuits of the day, the petty objects of legislation, which, while they exhaust our resources, add nothing to the dignity of the State, or the comfort and convenience of the people, shall be buried in oblivion,—this act of theirs, by which they have made a whole people virtuous and happy, will stand, like the monuments of antiquity, an eternal memorial of their wisdom and patriotism.

We solicit the attention of our readers, and of the members of our Assembly, to the following excellent and just remarks of Governor SKINNER, of Vermont, which we extract from his speech to the Legislature of that State, now in session:

"The unhappy effects of ignorance and its attendants, superstition and immorality, which we daily witness in other nations, especially in their abortive attempts and impotent struggles, against the relentless rule of those whose power is measured by the degrees of disparity between their attainment in knowledge, and that of their subjects, occasions a frequent recurrence to the approved maxim of freemasonry, that a general diffusion of useful knowledge, and an improved state of science, afford the best security to civil and religious liberty. As guardians of the state, and of the interests of its citizens, it is our duty to adopt such measures as will most effectually secure to posterity the peculiar blessings of that free government, which by our ancestors has been wisely established and faithfully transmitted to us. A diligent and persevering attention to the education of our children, is that without which we cannot expect the people will long retain a republican form of government."

#### DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

Mr. Benjamin Kinney, of Flat Swamp in the lower part of this county, was accidentally shot by a Mr. John Lofton, on Wednesday, the 4th instant. The cir-



stances we understand to be these: Mr. Lofton was out with his hounds hunting deer, and having started one, he took his stand; in a short time the deer passed him, about sixty yards distance, and when in the act of leaping over some bushes, he fired. He immediately ran to the bushes, when he heard a noise at some distance from the place, which he supposed proceeded from the wounded deer, and went in quest of it. But, to his inexpressible astonishment, he found the noise to be the groans of the unfortunate Kinney, whom he had unconsciously shot, and who was then in the last agonies of death. He expired shortly, without uttering a word. On examination, one buck shot was found to have entered his side, and another his leg. Mr. Lofton was totally ignorant of Kinney being in the woods. A jury of inquest was summoned, who returned a verdict of accidental death, &c. The distance was measured by the jury from the spot where Kinney lay, to where the deer was when fired at by Lofton, and was found to be 111 yards; so that the whole distance which the shot traversed before their progress was arrested by the ill-fated Kinney, was about 170 yards. How often are we forcibly reminded of the solemn and momentous truth, that "in the midst of life, we are in death!" Truly may it be said, "the spider's most attenuated thread is cord, is cable, to the slender hold man has on life." He is here to-day, and gone to-morrow. The morning's sun may behold him, in all the buoyancy of hope, flushing with health; and his last rays have streaked the western horizon, he may be like a cloud of the valley, cold and lifeless. Such is man! thus brief and uncertain his day.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.  
The French papers have determined that Spain shall not exist under the Constitution, and they are joined by the London Courier, which is determined that no people under a constitutional system can drive, except Great Britain. Thus it is that these legitimate journals co-operate in the task of representing the Spanish government on the eve of destruction, and per capital as convulsed by the most dreadful excesses. There is just ground to believe that the recent accounts of the disturbances in Madrid, and the trial of Morillo are unfounded, or at least much exaggerated. A letter received in Philadelphia, dated the 28th August, eight days after the date of the above disturbances, makes no mention of them. The remarks contained in it, of a political nature, are "that their affairs go on there as usual rather smoothly; the people are divided into three parties. Those who have reason and reflection, and those who see their advantage in the constitution, support it; the thoughtless and short sighted are indifferent and apathetic; and all those who exercised any of the powers of despotism, or put in practice any of the orders or wills of the tyrant, by which they gained something, are the bitter enemies of the late reform and emancipation of the Spanish nation. Every day the first class gets great numbers of recruits from the second, as the constitutional practices and efforts are felt."

Our advices from Greece are yet unsatisfactory. Such is the florid and inflated style of the little official news offered, that it is as difficult to extract the truth as to extract the philosopher's stone from the crucible of the alchemist. We have an account of a great naval victory obtained by the Greeks over the Turks, in which the number of vessels engaged (on the side of the Greeks ninety ships) would in Europe or America be considered astonishing, and which might be supposed sufficient to give the victors uncontrolled dominion of the sea. As a set-off to this we have the detail of a Turkish victory, in which the Greeks lost in the whole by the sword and the flames, above 3000; the remainder, it appears, having retreated for mercy, received it in compliance with the words of the Koran, which the Turkish commander devoutly quotes—"when thou hast gained a victory over thine enemy thou shalt pardon him, in order to testify thy gratitude." Very much in the style of the Knight, who

"Grieved to cut the Frenchmen's throats, And then he cut them."

QUEEN CAROLINE.  
The Germans seem to regard Caroline with other eyes than those of the English ministry. Twenty thousand people are stated to have followed this unhappy woman to the only place where she could find repose from conjugal persecution. What a spectacle is here presented, when both the husband and the wife, in such different circumstances, are both receiving the honors allotted to royalty! George is crowned, and Caroline denied even to become a spectator of that ceremony—she dies amidst such demonstrations of grief and hilarity. Her body is transport-

ed to her native country, and she is followed to the grave with as numerous a retinue, as attends his majesty in his route through his own dominions—the cavalcade of joy and mirth, and of sorrow and mourning, seem to vie with each other in the public demonstration of feelings so opposite.  
Balt. Morn. Chron.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.  
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—John Finlay has been elected a member of the Seventeenth Congress, from one of the districts of Pennsylvania, by a majority of 674 votes over Mr. McCulloch, the late member; but, by a singular mistake of the judges of election in Cumberland, who, in their official report, stated Mr. F's poll in that county to be fourteen instead of fourteen hundred, Mr. McCulloch will be returned as elected. That gentleman, however, it is stated, will not attempt to take his seat, and the erroneous return will, no doubt, be promptly set aside by the House of Representatives.  
Col. David Chambers is elected a member of the 17th Congress, from the 4th district of Ohio, by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Patterson.

The seventh attempt has recently been made, without effect, to elect a member of Congress for the second district of the state of Vermont, now vacant. In that state, as in most of the eastern states, a majority of the whole number of votes at all elections is necessary to make an election.

Almost every day furnishes some fresh evidence of increasing activity in the different branches of domestic manufactures. This must be an acceptable fact to every one who values the entire independence of the country—the more especially as this flattering progress is not the effect of extravagant premiums, exacted for the benefit of manufactures from the other branches of domestic industry. Our manufacturers owe their present encouragement, and the prospects of future success, at the present time, less to exceptional and less precarious than governmental bounties—they owe it to their improved skill, their economy and industry, and the increasing preference given by our citizens to domestic fabrics. These are the true encouragers of domestic manufactures, and we are happy to find that experience is every day demonstrating their adequacy. When our manufacturers shall learn to rely on these aids alone, a reaction will be the result, decisively favorable to the perfection and stability of our manufactures. Those who prefer domestic fabrics now, stimulating to greater improvement, will create by that improvement greater inducements for the preference, until the exclusive consumption of our own fabrics will become general throughout the country.

Our attention is called to this subject at present by a letter from Boston, which we find published in the New Hampshire Patriot. The letter states that large quantities of American cloths had been sold in the Boston market within a month; that their superior quality and color made them much sought for, and ensured a ready sale. The letter states, further, that wool finds there a good market, such is the demand for that article; and that from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand pounds of wool had been imported from Europe for the use of our manufacturers.

Another article which has just now attracted our notice, relates to the iron manufacture—a branch of home manufactures which we are more pleased to see doing well, because it is the most important, perhaps, of them all, and was said to be less prosperous than some others. The article to which we refer is a letter from the township of Peru in the interior of New-York, and describes the iron business there as in the most flourishing condition. The letter says, "it is truly astonishing to see what is going on here in the iron business; new forges are continually going up, which have been put in motion by an excitement to explore the interior resources of our country, as the canals approach their completion. A number of gentlemen, from other states, have been here this summer, exploring the river for mill seats, with the view of erecting new works." &c.

Manufacturing Celerity.—Some years ago a gentleman made a bet of one thousand guineas, that he would have a coat made in the course of a single day, from the first process of shearing the sheep, to its completion by the tailor. The wager was decided at Newbury, England, on the 25th of June, 1811, by Mr. John Coxeter, of Greenham Mills, near that town. At five o'clock that morning, Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. presented two Southdown weather sheep to Mr. Coxeter. Accordingly, the sheep were shorn, the wool spun, and the yarn spooled, warped, loomed, and wove; the cloth burled, milled, rowed, dyed, dried, sheared, and pressed, and put into the hands of the tailor by 4 o'clock that afternoon; and at twenty minutes past six the coat, entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter to Sir John Throckmorton, who appeared with it before an assemblage of upwards of 5000 spectators, who rent the air with their acclamations.

The foregoing outdone.—The N. York Western Farmer says that, on the morning of the 16th October, a full suit of clothes was made for a gentleman in Manchester, from wool in the fleece, in less than eight hours from the moment it was first taken in hand. The wool was picked, carded, spun, wove, and dressed at the Manchester Factory. The work was commenced at 1 o'clock in the morning, and before seven, the suit was completed and worn to the Fair and Cattle Show at Canandaigua.

From the Charleston Courier.  
A poem has been written and delivered in Providence, R. I. under the poetical denomination of 'Dick.' The man who could deliberately attach such a name to a literary composition, deserves to have the inkstand of the Muses thrown at his head.  
The following musical line contains the full extent of our progress in perusing this production—  
'Stern Study's rack full of young hearts has broke.'

Yankee Notions.—A Massachusetts paper observes, "there is not a native that cannot read and write; every child is educated; every child is entitled to education as a right. The rich tax themselves to educate the poor. By her constitution and laws, schools must be every where supported enough to educate her whole population." We wish such notions as these were more prevalent in other states.  
Nat. Intel.

MARRIED.  
At Allenton, Montgomery county, N. C. on the 15th inst. by Frederick Randle, Esq. Mr. MASON R. LLOYD, Printer, of Cheraw, S. C. to Miss MARY ANN LLOYD, daughter of Mr. David King, of the former place.

DIED.  
In this town, yesterday morning, of a lingering and distressing liver complaint, Mrs. MARGARET HOLTON, aged 42, wife of Mr. Thomas Holton.  
In Randolph County, N. C. on the 11th inst. Mrs. POLLY DOOGAN, wife of Mr. Joseph Doogan, aged 30 years. She has left a numerous and respectable family connexion to lament the loss of a truly pious relation.  
In Bibb County, Alabama, on the 14th of Oct. of a dropsy in the brain, JOHN D. CRAWFORD, infant son of Maj. Thomas Crawford, late of Fredell county, in this state.

#### FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	8 1/2
Beef, mess	7	8	5
Beeswax	31	32	
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	3
Butter	lb.	60	65
Coffee	32	35	
Corn	bush.	50	60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	15 25
Flax seed	bush.	5	5 6
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Hog's lard	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	30	35
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	1 25	1 35
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	90	1
Salt, Turke-Island	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Liverpool ground	90	1	20
Steel, German	lb.	12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Tea, Young Hyson	1 12 1/2	1 25	
Wheat	1 20	1 40	
Whiskey	1 75	2	

Salisbury Academy.  
OWING to circumstances beyond the control of the Trustees, the Examination of the Pupils of this institution will be on an earlier day than usual. It will commence on Monday, the 3d, and close on Wednesday, the 5th day of December next.  
Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of January.  
By order, T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.  
November 19, 1821. 3w77

Blanks,  
OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DISSOLUTION.  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Parish, Miller & Co. was dissolved on the first day of July last. All those indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to D. Parish & Co. who are duly authorized to settle the business of said firm.  
DANIEL PARISH,  
WM. S. MILLER,  
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.

Copartnership.  
THE subscribers have formed a connexion, under the firm of D. Parish & Co. and will continue the business of Parish, Miller & Co. at their old stand, No. 56, (late 97,) Broad-street, where they are now opening  
250 packages Dry Goods.  
Comprising the best and most extensive assortment ever offered in this city, viz.

Woolens.  
6 cases Hent's super blue and black LONDON CLOTHS  
6 do West of England do do do do  
10 do Yorkshire blue and black do do  
5 do do brown, mixt and olive do do  
4 do 7-4 do saved list blue do do  
10 do 6-4 blue, mixt and brown do do  
3 do double milled drab do do  
5 do 6-4 double milled do do  
4 cases super blue and black London Cassimeres do do  
4 do do Coronation and drab mixt do do  
4 do common blue, black and mixt do do  
3 bales 6-4 and 7-4 Flushings and Lion Skins do do  
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 mixt and drab Bath Coatings do do  
4 do mixt Satinets do do  
10 do white Welch Plains do do  
3 do blue, mixt and drab do do  
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 London Duffel Blankets do do  
4 do 6-4 Bristol do saddle do do  
3 do 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 double Rose Blankets do do  
5 do 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 Point Blankets do do  
4 do super white Flannels do do  
4 do red, yellow and green Flannels do do  
2 do 6-4 and 7-4 Green Backing Balize do do  
6 do plain black and assorted Bombazettes do do  
3 do figured do do do do  
1 case 6-4 super French black Bombazettes do do  
2 do women's black and slate Worsted Hose do do  
2 do mixt and white Lanes' Wool half do do  
2 bales super Caroline Hose do do

Cotton Goods.  
49 cases assorted light and dark CALICOES, new patterns  
5 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics do do  
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 Jaconet do do  
2 do 6-4 figured and striped do do  
2 do 4-4 rich tumbled Mull Muslin do do  
2 do 4-4 plain Mull do do  
1 do 6-4 rich colored and stripe do do  
3 do 4-4 and 6-4 plain Book do do  
3 do do do figured do do  
4 do do do plain and figured Lenoxes do do  
2 do rich Tumbled Robes do do  
2 do white and colored Cravats do do  
2 do 3-4 Garment Dimity do do  
2 do 6-4 Cambric do do  
3 do 6-4 super Apron Checks, new patterns do do  
4 do 6-4 super Carlisle Gingham do do  
2 do 6-4 do Plaid do do  
2 do 4-4 do do do do  
2 do 6-4 super Manchester do do  
2 do super Marseilles Vestings do do  
1 do 7-8 Cotton Bedtick do do  
3 do Blue Romal and Madras Handkfs. do do  
1 do blue twilled Bandana do do  
2 do Mapt Cambric pocket do do  
2 do 4-4 and 6-4 rich Chintz Shawls do do  
2 do 4-4 addressed Cotton Shirtings do do  
2 do 4-4 patent steam loom do do  
2 do women's white and slate Cotton Hose do do  
1 do white Cotton half Hose do do  
2 do Holts' 3 cord Cotton Balls, No. 18 to 90.

Linon Goods.  
7 cases 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS  
3 do 3-4 Boom do do  
3 do 7-8 Long Lawns do do  
1 do 5-4 Irish Sheetings do do  
1 do 3-4 do Diaper do do  
1 do 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Tabling Diaper do do  
1 do 3-4 Black Linens do do  
1 do assorted Linen Cambrics do do  
2 do do do Cambric Handkfs. do do  
4 do Linen Thread, No. 10 to 25 do do

Silk Goods.  
3 cases heavy Black Sinclaws do do  
3 do heavy Black Sarsnets do do  
1 do changeable Sinclaws do do  
3 do Black Silk Handkerchiefs do do  
1 do Damask Silk do do  
2 do rich Plaid Sarsnets, 18 yards do do  
4 do colored Canton Crapes do do  
4 do black do do 12 pieces do do  
2 do black French do do  
2 do best blue, black and assorted Italian Silk do do  
3 do do do do do India do do  
1 do green and white Florence do do  
1 do very rich figured Satin, assorted colors do do  
1 do assorted Silk Braid do do  
4 do super Plaid Handkerchiefs do do  
2 do English black and white Silk Gloves do do  
1 do 6-4 and 7-4 Levantine Shawls do do  
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls do do  
2 do colored and black Crape Dresses do do  
4 do do do do Mantles do do

Domestic Goods.  
15 bales No. 1 Boom Waltham Sheetings do do  
5 do 2 do do do do do do  
5 do do do do do do do do  
5 do No. 1, white do do do do do do  
5 do 2 do do do do do do do  
3 do 6-4 do do do do do do do  
15 do 3-4 Brown Shirtings do do  
5 do do Lippit Plaids do do  
5 do 3-4 Lippit Stripes do do  
The above Goods, together with a great variety not mentioned, will be sold by the piece or package, at a small advance from the original cost, for cash or town acceptances. Merchants in town or country, will find it their interest to call and examine the assortment.  
DANIEL PARISH,  
JASPER CORNING,  
PARISH, HOLBROOK & Co.  
Charleston, Oct. 2, 1821. 4w79

Notice.  
THE subscriber having qualified as Rowan County Court, August Term, 1821, as administrator of the estate of Jacob Hanes, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.  
JOHN HANES, Adm'r.  
November 22, 1821.—3w77

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,  
SIGN OF  
THE RISING SUN,  
CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. ROBERT BOYCE, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with private apartments.  
The Columbia and J. g. Stage-Office is kept at this house.  
NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Drivers.  
CHARLES H. MOT.  
Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1st, 1821.

Public Notice.  
National Vaccine Institution.  
JOHN TRAVIS and DR. CHARLES HARRIS have been appointed Auxiliary Agents of this Institution for Cabarrus County, in the state of North-Carolina.  
JAMES SMITH,  
1st United States' Agent of Vaccination.  
Nov. 1st, 1821. 3w79  
In order to aid the Managers of the "National Vaccine Institution" to carry into effect their benevolent designs, which are no less than a desire to afford a certain security to the human race against the natural Small Pox, which is one of the greatest destroyers of mankind, we have agreed to act as Auxiliary Agents of said institution for the County of Cabarrus. We have received a supply of the genuine Kine Pock Matter, and offer it to all those who are disposed to receive it.  
JOHN TRAVIS,  
CHARLES HARRIS, Agents.

Negroes for Sale,  
And LANDS and MILLS to Rent.  
On the 1st of January, 1822, at Mock's Old Field, will be sold, on a credit of six and nine months, several valuable young NEGROES, black and of good character.  
At the same time and place, will be rented, for one year, the valuable Saw and Grist Mills, on Third Creek, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, sen'r, deceased.  
Also, the valuable Plantation between South River and Third Creek, containing about 150 acres of open land, all under good fence.  
Also, the Plantation known as the Old Place, containing upwards of 250 acres, under good fence.  
And four or five other Plantations, of less value—all belonging to said estate.  
J. A. PEARSON, Executor.  
E. PEARSON, Executor.  
Nov. 19, 1821. 6w82

Valuable Property.  
THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz: a Store and Dwelling-house, situated at the north corner of the court-house; the house is large, and well calculated both for a Store and Tavern. Two lots adjacent to the Bank; on the front lot there is a tolerably good dwelling-house—with these I would dispose of three or four lots, quite convenient, which, to a person disposed to keep a Public House, would render it one of the most eligible situations in town. 500 acres of Land, part of which is within one mile south of the court-house; I am disposed to divide this land (which can conveniently be done) to suit purchasers. 152 1/2 acres, two miles north of Salisbury, called Yarbrow's Meadows. 202 acres, about four miles north of town; this tract is all woodland, and well timbered.—Also, my plantation, called Merril's Place, adjoining the Bridge, on the north side, consisting of one tract of 330 acres;  
one do. 229  
one do. 270—829 acres.  
The whole or any part of the above property I will dispose of for approved notes, at nine and twelve months, negotiable at the Bank, if application be made by the 1st of January next.  
MOSES A. LOCKE.  
November 12, 1821. 6w81

Long's Ferry.  
FALSE reports having, by some means, got into circulation, respecting the rates at my Ferry on the Yadkin river, five miles from Salisbury, I take this method to inform the public, that they are as follows, viz:  
For a four wheel carriage of pleasure, forty cents.  
For a gig, twenty-five cents.  
For a Dearborn or Yankee wagon, with two horses, twenty-five cents: The same with one horse, twenty cents.  
For a loaded wagon and team, forty cents.  
For a two horse wagon, loaded, thirty cents.  
For an empty wagon, twenty-five cents.  
Man and horse, six and a quarter cents: foot-man, five cents.  
The best of boats and the most punctual attendance will at all times be kept at the ferry.  
Travellers can be accommodated in the best manner the country affords, and on reasonable terms, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, one mile from the river.  
ALEXANDER LONG, sen.  
November 16, 1821.—3 76

20 Dollars Reward.  
RAN away from the subscriber, on the Congaree, near Columbia, S. C. on the 14th inst. a negro fellow named JACK, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar near his mouth, and is about 21 years of age. He took with him a brown bay horse, fifteen hands high, with a short tail, neck, and is a natural trotter. It is supposed the fellow is making for the North.  
Whoever will apprehend said negro, and give information to me, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary expenses—and five dollars in addition for the horse.  
It is requested that the horse may be well kept, as it is a favorite one of the owner.  
WADE HAMPTON, Jun'r.  
November 22, 1821.—3w79  
THE subscriber having this day obtained letters of administration on the estate of Robert Burt, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, all the personal estate of the said deceased, at a lawful credit, hire out the negroes for one year, and rent out the plantation for one year. The sale will begin on Monday, 1st December, 1821, and continue from day to day till all shall be sold. The conditions of sale and terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.  
WILLIAM BARBER, Adm'r.  
November 19, 1821.—3w77



The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires.....scorr.



FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

#### PRINTING.

Hail mighty Art! enthusiasts oft with pride,  
Boldly affirm thy origin divine:  
Fair Science owns thee her support and guide,  
And points to FRANKLIN as her son and thine!  
Thee, first and best of Arts we well may call,  
Thou friend and great preserver of them all.  
Doubtless to man his great Creator taught  
To trace the enduring transcript of the mind,  
To frame sure symbols of his fleeting thought,  
And mutely eloquent instruct mankind.  
Bound by no limits, and unharm'd by time,  
The noiseless accents spread through every  
clime.  
But long their use was circumscrib'd and slow,  
With tedious labour grew the written page;  
A faithful picture where unfeeling glow  
The "form and pressure" of the earliest age;  
A magic mirror, which, while time shall last,  
Will still reflect the image of the past.  
But PRINTING last arose—and swift as thought,  
To every eye the ample page unfurl'd;  
A fulcrum great as Archimedes sought,  
She prov'd—and quickly shook the moral  
world.  
Barbarian arms hurl'd ancient Rome to dust,  
But she o'erthrew the second—and the worst!  
The pious Missionary marches forth,  
To fight the sacred battles of the Lord,  
Nor like the mighty warriors of the earth,  
In martial panoply with spear and sword.  
No! he goes forth his fellow men to bless,  
His only arms the Bible and the Cross.  
In heathen climes where superstition sways  
O'er man's degraded head her Circean rod,  
Aided by thee, the holy man essays  
To combat Satan with the Word of God:  
Whilst thou unfold'st the Christian pilgrim's  
chart,  
And grav'st Jehovah's statutes on the heart.  
The mightiest tyrants tremble at thy power,  
And dread thee more than hosts of marshall'd  
men,  
Whilst vice and folly in thy presence cower,  
And shrink in darkness from thy piercing ken.  
Thy voice can rouse a nation from repose,  
To crush ambition and insidious foes.  
But grateful freedom owns thee as her pride,  
Columbia greets thee, guardian of her laws;  
For thou alone can'st spread instruction wide,  
The nurse of virtue, prop of freedom's cause.  
Illustrious Art! long flourish wide and free,  
For life owes half its sweetest charms to thee.

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

#### HISTORICAL.

##### THE CRUSADES.

Extracts from the History of the Crusades, for  
the recovery and possession of the Holy Land.  
By Charles Mills, London, 1820.

[From the Missionary....Continued.]

For several years the Latins were engaged in consolidating their conquests: a Christian kingdom was raised, and the laws, language, and manners of Europe were planted in Palestine.

The superior political and military virtues of Godfrey pointed him out as the person best fitted for the guardianship of the young state: the princes conducted him in a religious procession to the church of the Sepulchre; but it may be recorded to his honour, that he refused to wear a *diadem*, in a city where his Saviour had worn a *crown of thorns*. Of all the champions of the cross, he was most distinguished for the real virtues of the heart—for modesty, generosity, and piety—tinctured, indeed, with the errors of the age, but based in sincerity, disinterestedness, and consistency—so that the praise which Tasso accords him seems scarcely too fervid. He died after a short reign of five years; and his tomb was not only watered by the tears of his friends, but honored by the lamentations of many of the Moslems, whose affections his excellent qualities had conciliated.

Baldwin, his brother, count of Edessa; Baldwin du Bourg; Fulk, count of Anjou; and Baldwin III., were his successors. In the reign of the latter, A. D. 1145, Edessa, the eastern frontier of the kingdom, was lost, which gave the impetus in Europe for a second crusade; nor was there wanting a second Peter, in the person of the celebrated St. Bernard, to preach to its princes the paramount duty of again—drawing their swords in the blood of

the infidels. Louis of France, and Conrad, emperor of Germany, were convinced by the eloquence of the successor of the hermit. The towns again became depopulated, from the thousands who crowded around the saint for the purpose of receiving the crozier from his hands, the ceremonial induction into the office of warrior of Christ. After encountering the usual distresses on their march, from famine, the sword of the Mussulman, or the cruel frauds of the Greeks, the armies of both princes reached Palestine; but instead of proceeding immediately to the recovery of the Edessene territory the ostensible object of the war, they resolved, in a council composed of the princes, barons, and prelates of Syria and Palestine, to lay siege to Damascus: but when it was apparently in their power, the Latins debated only to whom the prize should be given, and the favorable crisis was irretrievably lost. They were compelled disgracefully to raise the siege. Conrad soon after returned to Europe with the shattered relics of his army; and his steps were a year afterwards traced by the French king. We cannot follow our author through his details of the various struggles which the Latins continued to make with Nouredin the Persian king and the Sultan of Iconium, for the possession of Edessa; his narrative of the fortunes which Antioch underwent; or the achievements of the Christians in Egypt under Almerick, brother of Baldwin III., the then king of Jerusalem; but they do not yield in interest to the events we have cited, and are written with the same spirit. More immediately connected with our subject are the acts of Saladin. By birth a Kurd, he rose in the service of Nouredin to be lord of Egypt, after that prince had terminated the dynasty of the Fatimite Caliphs; and he now resolved to consolidate the Mussulman strength, and overwhelm the Franks with their weight. Guy Lusignan was at this period governor of Jerusalem; but its military energy was weakened by the civil dissensions of the barons, and by disputes between the knights of the Temple and of St. John. The battle of Tiberias, which decided the quarrel between the two powers, is thus given by our historian: "Saladin was encamped near the lake of Tiberias, and the Christians hastened to encounter him. But they soon experienced those evils from heat and thirst, which the count of Tripoli had prophesied would be the fate of their foes, if the Christians remained at rest. In the plain near Tiberias the two armies met in conflict. For a whole day the engagement was in suspense, and at night the Latins retired to some rocks, whose desolation and want of water had compelled them to try the fortune of a battle. The heat of a Syrian summer's night was rendered doubly horrid, because the Saracens set fire to some woods which surrounded the Christian camp. In the morning the two armies were for a while stationary, in seeming consciousness that the fate of the Moslem and Christian worlds was in their hands. But when the sun arose, the Latins uttered their shout of war, the Turks answered by the clangour of their trumpets and atabals, and the sanguinary tumult began. The bishops and clergy were, according to custom, nourishers of martial virtue. They ran through the ranks, cheering the soldiers of the church militant. The piece of the true cross was placed on an hillock, and the broken squadrons continually rallied round it. Piety was equally efficacious on the minds of the Mussulmans, and the Saracenan hatred of infidels was enkindled by the religious enthusiasm of the Christians. The crescent had more numerous supporters than the cross, and for that reason triumphed. The battle ended in the massacre of the Latins. They who fell in the field were few in number when compared with those who were slain in the flight, or were hurled from the precipices. The fragment of holy wood was taken from the hands of the bishop of Acre. The king, the master of the Templars, and the Marquis of Montserrat, were captured. The chief of the Hospitallians fled as far as Ascalon, and then died of his wounds."

The consequences of this battle it is easy to foresee; Acre, Jaffa, Cesarea, and Beritus instantly yielded to the conqueror: Ascalon followed; the metropolis of Palestine could not long hold out against the formidable arms of the Curdick prince; and after a short and ineffectual resistance, Jerusalem finally surrendered to him, Oct.

1187: the Latins left the city, and passed through the enemy's camp. It is the generous remark of a foe, that Saladin was a barbarian in nothing but the name.

The event of the battle of Tiberias was felt as a calamity from one end of Europe to the other: nothing could exceed the terror of the court of Rome.

The emperor Frederick of Germany summoned a council at Mayence to consider of the propriety of a new crusade; Philip of France, Augustus, count of Flanders, and Henry II. of England, were fired with the same enthusiasm. Before they departed on the expedition, Henry died; but his place in the armament was more than supplied by the military genius of his successor, Richard Coeur-de-Lion, whose subjugation of Cyprus and heroism at Acre are events universally known. Leaving Acre under the ensign of the cross, he advanced towards Azotus, and defeated Saladin in a terrible battle, which left him free to march upon Jerusalem; prudent considerations, however, prevented him from attacking it, and he fell back to Ascalon. Saladin's spies had communicated to their master the vacillations of the crusaders' councils; and by quick marches he hastened to lay siege to Jaffa: it was on the point of surrendering; one of the gates was already broken down; when Plantagenet suddenly appeared, and the Turks retired with terror from before his invincible arm. This was the last of his exploits in Palestine; domestic occurrences obliged him to return to England. He concluded an honorable peace with Saladin, and rich in laurels left the Holy Land. Saladin soon after died; and a fourth crusade was promoted by pope Celestine III., which was embraced by Germany. Her forces marched in three bodies to the relief of the Syrian Christians; and their measures were upon the point of being crowned with complete success. All the sea-coast of Palestine was in possession of the Christians; but in their march from Tyre to the holy city, they made a fatal halt at the fortress of Thoron. After a month's labor they succeeded in piercing the almost impregnable rock upon which it was placed, when rumors that the sultans of Egypt and Syria, were concentrating their levies to attack them, struck a panic into the German princes: they deserted their post by night; and the death of Henry VI., the great support of this crusade, was a convenient reason for their entire abandonment of the cause, and for their return to Europe.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### THE INFLEXIBLE MAGISTRATE.

In the year 1526, James Lynch Fitz Stephen, merchant, being elected mayor of Galway, in Ireland, sent his only son, commander of one of his ships, to Bilbao, in Spain, for a cargo of wine. Former dealings at this place were the means of recommending his father's credit, which young Lynch took the advantage of to secrete the money for his own use which his father had intrusted him with for the cargo. The Spaniard who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland, to receive the debt, and to establish a further correspondence. The young men, who were much of an age, sailed together with that seeming satisfaction which congenial situations generally create among mankind. Open and generous, the Spaniard anticipated the pleasures he should enjoy with such a friend, in a place then remarkable for qualities which we are no longer to look for but in the narrative of other times. The ship proceeded on her voyage, and as every day must bring them nearer the place of destination, and discover the fraud intended by Lynch, he conceived the diabolical resolution of throwing his friend overboard. After sounding the sentiments of the hands on board, he brought the major part of them to his purpose by promises of reward, and the rest by fear. On the night of the 5th day, the unfortunate Spaniard was seized in his bed, and thrown overboard. A few days more brought them to port. Lynch's father and friends received him with joy, and in a short time bestowed on him a sufficient capital to set up in business.

Security had lulled every sense of danger, and Lynch proposed himself to a beautiful girl, the daughter of a neighbor, in marriage; his terms were accepted, and the day appointed which was to crown his yet successful villany, when one of the sailors, who had been with him on his voyage to Spain, was taken ill, and finding himself at the

point of death, sent for the father, and communicated a full relation of the horrid deed his son had committed on the high seas. The father, though struck speechless with astonishment and grief, at length shook off the feelings which incline the parent to natural partiality: "Justice shall take its course," said the indignant magistrate, and he in a few minutes had his son seized with the rest of the crew, and thrown into prison. They all confessed the crime; a criminal process was made out against them, and in a few days a small town in the west of Ireland beheld a sight paralleled by very few instances in the history of mankind—a father sitting in judgment, like another Lucius Junius Brutus, on his own son, and, like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice. "Were any other but your wretched father your judge," said the inflexible magistrate, "I might drop a tear over my child's misfortunes, and solicit for his life, though stained with murder—but you must die. These are the last drops which shall quench the sparks of nature, and if you dare hope, implore that heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow creature."

He was led back to prison, and a short time appointed for his execution. Amazement sat on the face of every one within this little community, which at most, did not consist of more than three thousand people. The relations of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by all the solicitude of nature and compassion to spare his son. His wretched mother, whose family name was Blake, flew in distraction to the heads of her own family, and at length prevailed on them for the honor of their house, to rescue her from the ignominy his death must bring on their name. They agreed to deliver him from prison, when his father, being informed of their intention, had him conveyed to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice. He made the executioner fasten the rope to his neck. "You have but little time to live, my son," said he, "let the care of your soul employ the few moments; take the last embrace of your unhappy father." He then ordered the rope to be well secured to a window, and compelled the constables to throw the body out; a few minutes put an end to the son's existence. Under the window in Lombard-street, to this day, a skull and bones carved in black marble, are to be seen, which the father put as a memento mori.

Successing times look upon such an act with astonishment, which the production of the arts in this country should perpetuate with statues.

#### TELLING WONDERS.

A person had been relating many incredible stories, when professor Engel, who was present, in order to repress his impertinence, said, "But gentlemen, all this amounts to very little, when I can assure you, that the celebrated organist, Abbe Vogler, once imitated a thunder storm so well, that for miles round the country, all the milk turned sour."

An Archbishop of Strasburgh marching at the head of a military force, a countryman who met them on the road burst into a violent fit of laughter. "What do you laugh at, friend?" said the prelate. "Why, please your eminence," replied the fellow, "I cannot but laugh to see an Archbishop, a successor of the peaceable apostles, marching at the head of a train of soldiers." "Aye," returned the other, "but I do not head these soldiers as an Archbishop, but as Prince of Strasburgh." At this the man laughed louder than before, and on being asked the reason, replied, "why, I was thinking, if the Prince of Strasburgh should go to the devil, what will become of the Archbishop?"

"There is scarcely a man living (says the Spectator) who is not actuated by ambition. It has taught some to write with their feet, and others to walk upon their hands. Some tumble into fame, and others grow immortal by throwing themselves through a hoop." And Coleman the younger, in his Vagaries, tells us, that

He never met with any yet,  
However thick his pericranium's density—  
Let it be thicker than a post—  
Who has not some astonishing propensity,  
Of which he makes a pother and a boast.  
He'll either tell you he can drink or smoke,  
Or play at whist—or on the pipe or tabor—  
Or cut a throat—or cut a joke,  
Much better than his neighbor.

One tells you how a town is to be taken;  
A second o'er the fair sex boasts his power;  
Another brags he'll eat six pounds of bacon,  
For half a crown, in half an hour.

#### Moral.

##### THE MONITOR.

"How comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," said my wife Amy, as she brushed up the hearth, and put on a few sticks of wood that remained in the corner. Yes, I immediately replied, as is my custom to do to whatever she affirms, and presently fell into a reverie. But all of a sudden the expression returned to my mind, and like one of John Locke's humdrum ideas, would not by all the arts I possessed, be for a moment banished. Being thus compelled to attend to and reflect upon it, I very soon perceived there was something more in the idea than I at first observed, or than is generally associated with the expression.

Night had thrown her dark curtains around the mansion, stern winter had clothed the ground with his fleecy robes—locked up each stream that meandered o'er the field, and sharply whistled through the north key hole; sable were the heavens, for every gleam of the twinkling star was intercepted by an impenetrable canopy of clouds; but the taper burned brightly upon my stand—the fire blazed and cracked upon the hearth—Amy was happy and contented, and I enjoyed all that a moderate mind could wish: but still my heart was heavy—I felt that all who were as deservng as myself, did not enjoy half those blessings.

When in fancy I looked around, and saw a wealthy man, sitting by his fire, and indulging in all the luxuries which could gratify the senses, I said unto myself—that man does not reflect "how comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," or he would remember the poor these bad times and at this inclement season of the year.

When I saw my neighbor at the "grog shop," sitting by a stove that would not evaporate the nauseous slim bespattered over it by the miserable scape-grace creatures who hovered round, I could not help exclaiming "Oh that poor J— really knew how comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," in the society of a man's wife and children! then he would be at home enjoying it, instead of shivering here in this miserable abode of drunkenness, filth and profanity!

When I heard a man who had his thousands at interest, exclaiming "hard times, nothing to be made now-a-days—wages must come down—every body will be ruined," &c. &c. merely because he could not accumulate wealth as fast as he did a few years since when the whole country was rapidly gliding down "the full tide of successful" speculation; poor man, I would exclaim to myself, if a few words from one younger than thyself would not offend thee, I would whisper in thy ear from my very heart—think "how comfortable a good fire is in a cold night," and how many other blessings thou dost possess; then be contented—be thankful—look around thee—see how many lack what thou canst spare, and be merciful!

##### OUR ANCESTORS IDOLATERS.

Our ancestors, on the Island of Great Britain, worshipped idols, and even sacrificed their sons and daughters. They had not heard the name of Jesus, and lived and died as pagans now do, without hope. No christian church was found in any of their cities and villages. They had no christian ministry.

The cruel Druids were their priests, and they revered no God, but the sun, moon, or some hideous image. To the savage rites of the Druidical worship, succeeded the abominable idolatry of pagan Rome. Temples were now erected to their numerous deities. "In Scotland stood the temple of Mars; in Cornwall the temple of Mercury; in Bangor the temple of Minerva; at Malden the temple of Victoria; at Bath the temple of Apollo; at Leicester the temple of Janus; at York, where St. Peter's church now stands, the temple of Bellona; in London, on the site of St. Peter's cathedral, the temple of Diana; at Westminster, where the Abbey rears its venerable pile, the temple of Apollo."

What put in train that course of events, which has shed such a flood of light on their posterity, and so changed the state of things? The answer is short, but true. It was the patient and persevering labors of Missionaries—Freely ye have received, freely give.

God is on the side of virtue; for, whoever dreads punishment, suffers it, and whoever deserves it, dreads it.